

Truro Rural District Council

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1951



# Truro Rural District Council

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT YEAR 1951**

### **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :**

Medical Officer of Health :—

Dr. V. E. Whitman, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
D.T.M. & H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor :—

A. H. Bennett, Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspection.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :—

E. L. Burley, M.S.I.A.

Meat Inspector :—

G. T. Carter, Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspection.

Office Staff :—

C. R. Wasley

Miss S. Gummow

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,*

I have the Honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of the Truro Rural District during the year 1951.

The general health of the population during the year was good. The vital statistics show no significant variation from those of previous years and are very similar to those for the whole country. There were epidemics of Whooping Cough and Measles which were mild in character and caused no deaths.

It is disappointing to note that the water supply scheme for Chacewater and the South Western parishes had not received ministerial approval by the end of the year. Work on the South Eastern scheme was steady but not spectacular. None of the sewerage schemes under discussion got beyond the preliminary planning stage.

Housing remains the chief Public Health problem. Despite the construction of 255 Council Houses and the conversion of War Department buildings to house 67 families since the war there is still a waiting list of 654 families. There are, in addition, hundreds of families, living in sub-standard houses, who have not applied for rehousing. Many of these houses have fallen into such a state of decay that they are quite unfit for human habitation and there are very many more which are rapidly approaching this state. Hundreds of sub-standard houses could doubtless be saved if money could be spent on them soon but work of this kind, though invaluable to the population at large, is not economically attractive to private owners.

Another problem which is assuming major proportions is the care of the aged. Many old people living alone are either incapable of giving themselves proper care and attention or are past caring very much how they live. Some of these people are getting the necessary care from relatives or neighbours but far too many of them are not. The District Nurses are always willing to help and it is they who should be first informed of such cases.

I am happy to express here my appreciation of the support afforded to me by the Chairman and members of the Health Committee and my thanks to Mr. Bennett and his staff for their loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant

V. E. WHITMAN

Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area. acres	...	...	108,316
Parishes	...	..	24
Population, mid. 1951	...		26,810
Number of inhabited houses	...		9,347
Rateable value	...	...	£88,679
Product of penny rate	...		£370
Number of houses built since 1945			322
Number of houses under construction			99
Number of families accommodated in converted army buildings,			
	Cameron Estate	56	
	Trevellas Estate	11	67
Number of families accommodated in requisitioned premises	...		114
Number of families on housing list			654

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Live Births

Males 202,	Females 191,	Total 393
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor		1.10
Birth rate, per 1,000 population, Truro Rural District		16.1
Birth rate, per 1,000 population, England & Wales		15.5

### Still Births

Males 5	Females 6	Total 11
Still birth rate per 1,000 all births, Truro Rural District		27.2
Still birth rate per 1,000 all births, England and Wales		22.9

### Deaths

Males 191	Females 223	Total 414
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor		0.76
Death rate per 1,000 population, Truro Rural District		11.7
„ „ „ „	England & Wales	12.5

### Deaths of Infants under 1 year

Males 5.	Females 5	Total 10
Infant Mortality rate, per 1,000 live births,		
	Truro Rural District	25.4
„ „ „ „	England and Wales	29.6



## ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

			1950	1951
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	9	5 (1)
Tuberculosis, Other	...	...	1	1 —
Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	1	— —
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	— —
Diphtheria	...	...	—	— —
Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	— —
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	1 —
Measles	...	...	—	— —
Other infective & parasitic diseases	...	...	2	2 (2)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	13	12 (7)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	5	8 (4)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	4	6 (2)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	4	2 —
Other Malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	27	42 (33)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	4	2 (1)
Diabetes	...	...	8	3 (3)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	39	44 (37)
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	43	36 (30)
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	8	13 (12)
Other heart disease	...	...	91	96 (85)
Other circulatory disease	...	...	11	15 (13)
Influenza	...	...	4	9 (8)
Pneumonia	...	...	13	18 (14)
Bronchitis	...	...	15	18 (17)
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	1	6 (3)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	2	— —
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	...	...	2	2 (1)
Nephritis & nephrosis	...	...	6	3 (3)
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	9	8 (8)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	— —
Congenital malformation	...	...	1	2 —
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	...	...	49	51 (39)
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	1	2 —
All other accidents	...	...	4	4 (2)
Suicide	...	...	1	2 (1)
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	1 —
			<u>378</u>	<u>414 (326)</u>

The figures given in brackets indicate deaths over the age of 65. A great deal is written every year about the increased incidence of certain diseases, heart diseases in particular. It is my opinion that these increases are due almost entirely to the larger number of people in the higher age groups.

## DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year	5	5	10
1 — 4 years	1	—	1
5—14 „	1	1	2
15—24 „	—	2	2
25—44 „	2	3	5
45—64 „	37	31	68
65—74 „	51	55	106
Over 75 „	94	126	220
	<u>191</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>414</u>

78.7% of all deaths were over the age of 65 years, and 53.1% were over the age of 75 years.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICE

### (a) Clinics 1951

St. Agnes	23 sessions	381 attendances
Perranporth	23 „	286 „
Grampound Road	23 „	380 „
Perranwell	23 „	391 „

### (b) Ambulance Service

32 cases were attended by the St. Agnes Country Centre Ambulance during the year. The majority of the work in the District is done by ambulances and utilecons based on Truro. Falmouth and Redruth.

### (c) Home Help Service

6 maternity and 15 other cases were given help in their homes during the year.

### (d) After Care

Grants of free extra nourishment were made to 17 sufferers from Tuberculosis on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

### (e) Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory in Truro examined and reported on 120 samples of ice cream and 68 samples of water during 1951.

### (f) Nursing Service

Miss Margaret Gray, Assistant County Nursing Officer, writes :-  
 “Two members of the Nursing staff retired at the end of the year and one had to be transferred to help elsewhere in the County. A large part of the work of the staff is devoted to the care of old people. The fact that many of these are living alone in unsatisfactory circumstances is the source of a great deal of anxiety to us all”.

## PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Acute Poliomyelitis	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	1	7	4	2	7	—	—
1-2	—	—	21	35	34	21	—	—
3-4	4	3	44	30	55	38	—	—
5-9	3	4	40	49	132	130	—	—
10-14	—	3	6	11	27	20	—	—
15-24	2	1	—	1	5	3	—	1
25+	—	—	3	7	5	6	—	—
	9	12	121	137	260	225	—	1
Totals	21		258		485		1	

Age Group	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Encephalitis		Acute Pneumonia		Chicken Pox		Dysentery		Erysipelas		Acute Rheumatism	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
15-44	4	—	—	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64	—	1	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Age un-known	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	4	1	—	17	23	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	1
Totals	4	1		40		1		1		3		1	

It will be seen that there were extensive epidemics both of measles and whooping cough. The months of May, 113 cases, June, 122 cases and July, 134 cases, provided the majority of the measles cases ; while the highest incidence of whooping cough came in January, 58 cases, February, 48 cases, March, 50 cases, April 40 cases, May, 21 cases and July, 23 cases. There was no death from either cause.

### Diphtheria

There was no case of diphtheria in 1951.

269 children under 5 years and 77 over 5 were immunised against the disease during the year and 636 booster doses were given.



It is estimated that on 31st December, 1951, there were 1,397 children in the Rural District between the ages of 15 months and 5 years. Of these 1,120, or 80%, had been immunised against diphtheria.

### Smallpox

No case of this disease occurred during the year.

50 of the 393 children born during the year were vaccinated. Also vaccinated for the first time were 152 children between the ages of 1 and 15 years and 57 older persons. 99 persons were re-vaccinated.

### Tuberculosis

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
5—14	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—24	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—44	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
45—54	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
55—64	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	16	7	2	4	4	1	—	1
...	23		6		5		1	

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register at the end of the year was 140 respiratory and 40 non-respiratory. This represents an incidence of 6.7 per 1,000 of the population as against 6.1 per 1,000 for the whole of the county. These figures should be read in conjunction with those relating to housing conditions in my Annual Report for 1949. While over 1,000 families continue to live in houses fit only for demolition there is little hope of any significant reduction in the incidence of Tuberculosis.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

At the end of 1951, 18 children, all contacts with cases of Tuberculosis, had been vaccinated with B.C.G.

It is to be hoped that when all contacts have been protected it will be possible to offer protection to all children in the District before they leave school.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Truro Rural District Council*

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

In presenting this, my second Annual Report, I feel there are grounds for a sense of achievement over the last twelve months. With the ever ready assistance of Mr. Burley and the office staff, progress has been made in several fields of activity. It is however, a matter of continued regret to me that unless a third Sanitary Inspector is appointed, the work of the Public Health Department cannot be carried out as thoroughly and quickly as you should be able to expect, and I certainly desire.

I acknowledge with thanks certain statistics and other information kindly supplied to me by the Consulting Engineer, Mr. G. Osmand, and by Mr. W. C. J. Truscott, Maintenance Engineer, for inclusion in the section on Water Supplies.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. H. BENNETT.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT  
for year ending 31st December, 1951,  
**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**

**1. Water supply**

(a) **Main supplies.** No new Communities of any size have been provided with a piped supply during the year, although progress on schemes started in 1950 has continued, and in some areas the work has been completed.

Cubert and Holywell mains were completed in February, the supply being through an extension of the Perrazabuloe system. The new dam at Mount was completed in August.

In the parish of St. Just-in-Roseland the relaying of the flying main was finished early in the year, as were extensions to St. Just Bar and Tregorland.

St. Mawes, Mitchell, and the parishes of St. Agnes and Perranzabuloe are supplied by the Council, the water being chlorinated before its distribution through the mains in each case.

The villages of Newlyn East and Tresillian have piped supplies but the water is bought in bulk from Newquay Water Company and Truro Water Company respectively. At Tresillian the Council own only the mains at the eastern end of the village, having laid some 400 yards last year as an extension to the Company's system.

Mylor parish is supplied with water which is purchased in bulk from Falmouth.

The Council laid approximately 800 yards of new 4" main from Goonhavern Chapel to Carnebo Farm in the Perranzabuloe Parish, and some 500 yards of old 2" main at Flushing were relaid with 3" and 4" cast iron pipes.

(b) **Other sources.**

Apart from a few villages with small untreated pipes supplies, the remainder of the Rural District depends upon springs, wells, and rainwater storage tanks, many of which are unsatisfactory in quality and yield.

(c) **Quality and Sufficiency.**

Monthly samples are taken from the Council's chlorinated supplies for bacteriological analysis and the Analyst's reports show that these waters maintain a satisfactory standard of purity.

Samples are also taken periodically from various other supplies throughout the District, and a number of parish wells have been cleaned out. Warning Notices have been fixed where analysis shows the water to be unfit for consumption without treatment.



The St. George's Hill area of Perranporth has continued to have an intermittent supply during periods of heavy demand in the summer months, but the quality of the Perranzabuloe water remains satisfactory apart from iron discoloration which will not be entirely overcome until the new pressure filter at Treamble is in operation next year.

St. Mawes supply began to get low at the end of August, but showers helped matters over the next month when supplies returned to normal. No warnings of shortage were necessary.

As in previous years the Council have found it necessary to carry water to a number of communities where the normal supply from wells or tanks has failed in dry periods. The old mining areas around Chacewater again suffered most, and four large tanks were placed at strategic points and refilled as required from a lorry hired for the purpose.

The County Fire Service have also helped a number of individuals whose private source of supply had temporarily failed.

At Chacewater the public shute became low and was found to be contaminated. The supply was augmented by piping water to the shute from a borehole in Kerley Hill, tanks were cleaned, and warning notices put up.

**(d) Schemes in hand.**

**(i) Chacewater and South West District Scheme.**

The Ministry held a public inquiry on the 16th August, and the Inspector heard evidence as to the need for an adequate piped water supply in the six parishes which this scheme is intended to serve. On the 22nd December permission was given to prepare the necessary Bills of Quantities.

**(ii) Ladock and South East Scheme.**

At 31st December, 1951, sixteen miles (53%) of pipes had been laid, and St. Mawes should be afforded a supply from Ladock next summer. This will be the first of the many villages which will ultimately be supplied from Ladock.

**(e) New Connections and Maintenance Work.**

During the year under review, new tappings and renewals of defective communication pipes have been carried out by, or under the supervision of, the Council's Water Engineers as follows:—



PARISH	New tapplings and communication pipes	Defective commun- ication pipes renewed
Perranzabuloe	17	10
St. Agnes	21	1
Newlyn East	55	—
Cubert	47	—
Mylor	7	—
St. Just-in-Roseland (St. Mawes)	8	5
Other Parishes	5	—
TOTAL	160	16

The approximate number of dwellinghouses and population provided with a supply from local authority undertakings is as follows :

Parish	Direct to Houses		By means of Standpipe	
	No. of Dwelling Houses	No. of the Population	No. of Dwelling Houses	No. of the Population
St. Agnes	1,187	3,616	179	477
St. Clements	25	100	—	—
Cubert	68	242	—	—
St. Just-in-Roseland (St. Mawes)	364	1,168	6	20
Kea	79	294	—	—
Kenwyn	24	96	—	—
Mylor	269	832	—	—
Newlyn East	162	577	—	—
Perranzabuloe	865	2,628	35	120

## **2. Sewerage.**

No new schemes or important additions were carried out during the year.

The Council's Consulting Engineer has, however, been proceeding with plans for new systems in a number of parishes without sewerage, and completed schemes for Blackwater and Mylor have been presented to and approved by the Council.

Plans and estimates for improvement of the lower part of the St. Mawes sewers and outfall were also approved, but have not received the sanction of the Ministry.

## **3. Sewerage Works.**

Part-time employees continue to give attention to the Works at Mount Hawke and Grampound Road. All other public sewerage systems are confined at present to coastal areas, and they gravitate to sea outfalls with the exception of Perranporth where pumping is necessary.

Several of the Council's new Housing Estates have small disposal works, and it is usually possible to find a tenant who will give the plant on his site regular attention for a small sum. Without this attention a nuisance is bound to arise, and occasionally it has been necessary to deal with conditions of this kind.

The appointment of a suitable attendant as soon as such works come into operation is essential.

## **4. Public Conveniences.**

In August the Ministry held a public inquiry at Flushing on the Council's proposals for a new convenience on Town Quay, an objector having made a protest against the proposal which involved the conversion of part of an existing shelter. With two minor amendments the Council were subsequently authorised to proceed with the work.

The new conveniences at Veryan and Portloe were completed and brought into use in the early summer.

At St. Agnes work was started on a new Convenience at Quay towards the end of the year. This will replace the one overlooking the beach which is too small and has an unsatisfactory means of drainage.

Part-time employees give regular attention to each of the Council's Public Conveniences, now eight in number, and there is usually no cause for complaint.

## **5. Cesspool Emptying.**

There is a further increase in the number of cesspools emptied this year, namely 439 as against 355 in 1950. In addition the cesspool at Chacewater Slaughterhouse was emptied on 46 occasions. For this reason it was found impossible to continue loaning the machine for work outside the District.

## **6. Refuse Collection & Disposal.**

The amount of refuse collected increased by almost 1,000 cubic yards to 16,388, and the many hours of overtime which have to be worked each week are reaching such proportions that the use of a fourth freighter will have to be considered if trouble is to be avoided in 1952.

The constant growth of Council Housing Estates, the building of more private houses, and the inclusion of hamlets not previously served, amount, in the aggregate, to a matter of no little importance to a service already stretched to its limit.

Controlled tipping is the method of disposal which was adopted last year, and the tips at Bissoe and St. Agnes are kept in excellent condition by men who take a real interest in the work. Both these tips have been newly acquired. The one at St. Agnes is a quarry leased to this Council by the farmer, who is anxious to have useless land made of value to him. The Bissoe site consists of seven acres of disused mine workings and was purchased quite cheaply.

The other three tips are suffering in varying degrees from labour troubles and will not be satisfactory until these have been overcome, an event which it is hoped to bring about soon.

Where necessary, a tip dressing was applied during the summer to control fly nuisance and rat destruction has been carried out from time to time.

A yard and garage accomodation in Truro for all the Council's vehicles was taken over on a lease. Although conditions there are not all that could be desired, it is an advantage to have the machines under control in our own depot. Equipment was purchased and a man engaged to do running repairs and servicing. There is storage space for general stores, and for the waste paper which it was again decided to collect at the end of the year.

## **7. Rat Destruction.**

One whole-time operator is employed and a 8 h.p. Ford van has been purchased for his use.

Systematic surveys have continued through the year, and where necessary treatments carried out by methods approved by the Ministry of Food.



The Council's refuse tips and sewerage systems receive regular attention. No charge is made for treatments at private houses.

Total premises inspected by the Operator	2,521
Private premises treated ... ..	581
Business premises treated .. ...	43
Rural District Council premises treated ...	32

Most infestations were of a minor character. Farn treatments continue to be carried out by staff of the Agricultural Executive Committee with whom co-operation is maintained.

## 8. **Swimming Pools**

No action has been necessary.

## 9. **Miscellaneous Inspections carried out during the Year.**

Water Supplies ... ..	70
Water Samples taken for Analysis	68
Infectious Diseases ... ..	14
Dairies .. ...	15
Premises fumigated ... ..	9
Lengths of Drain tested ...	325
Lengths of Drain re-tested ...	91
Sewers and Drains inspected ...	74
Cesspools ... ..	52
Sewerage Works ... ..	9
Public Conveniences ... ..	36
Refuse Disposal ... ..	90
Building Byelaws ... ..	120
Camping Sites ... ..	2
Rats and Mice ... ..	15
Unclassified Visits ... ..	175



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Ice Cream.

18 more premises were inspected and subsequently registered for the sale of ice-cream, making the total number of 78 such premises in the Rural district on the 31st December. Of these the number of manufacturers has decreased to four, and they use the hot mix process.

123 samples were taken and the Analyst's reports on the Methylene Blue tests carried out on them show them to be graded as follows :

Grade I	...	...	73
Grade II	...	...	28
Grade III	...	...	21
Grade IV	...	...	1

This is a marked improvement on the results of 1950 when the samples in Grades I and II were only 44% of the total. While one likes to think this is due in some measure to the practical advice which your Health Department is always pleased to give and to the efforts of the traders themselves, doubtless another reason is the higher proportion of prepacked ices sold as received from the big manufacturers.

23 visits were made in addition to those necessary for taking samples.

Inspections of food premises were made throughout the district during the year. Where unsatisfactory conditions have been found requests are made for improvement, and usually traders are very willing to act on any reasonable requirements asked of them.

As reported last year staff limitations make it impossible to give the time for inspection and guidance which is needed to bring and keep all food premises up to the standards that might otherwise be reached. However, with the limited facilities that we have, the best that can be done is done.

No statutory action under the Council's Byelaws or the Food and Drugs Act was taken or found necessary.

### Meat Inspection.

The slaughterhouse at Chacewater continues to be used by the Ministry of Food for supplying meat to the Truro Rural District and to Truro City.

All carcasses and offal are examined by a qualified Meat Inspector employed by the Council for this work alone. Your Sanitary Inspectors carry out the work at such times as he is absent through sickness or holidays.

## Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,343	499	1,567	3,670	402
Number inspected	1,343	499	1,567	3,670	402
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis</b>					
Whole carcases condemned	21	50	20	78	21
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Not Recorded				
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>					
Whole carcases condemned	16	34			
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Not Recorded				
<b>All Diseases</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	{ Cattle	..	... over	748	
	{ Sheep	...	... over	336	
	{ Pigs	...	... over	90	

The following have been voluntarily surrendered to your Inspectors and condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

Canned Meat	...	240 lbs.
Canned Fruit	..	98 lbs.

Seven new slaughterman's licences were issued during the year and 35 licences were renewed.

### Milk Licences.

The following licences were issued :—

Dealers licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	4
Dealers licences to retail Pasteurised Milk	... ..	2
Dealers Supplementary licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk		4
Dealers Supplementary licences to retail Pasteurised Milk		2

## HOUSING

### 1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	82
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	262
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	9
Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	47

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ... ..	41
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	2
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .. ..	1
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	1
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .. ..	5
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	1
(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made ...	NIL
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ... ..	NIL



256 visits were made to Council Houses for purpose of maintenance repairs.

#### 4. Overcrowding.

No statutory action was taken, but the Council have continued to rehouse overcrowded families when circumstances allow. It has not been possible to take any comprehensive measures of a general remedial nature, and conditions as a whole remain much the same.

#### 5. New Housing

PARISH	By Local Authority			Total Completed in post-war period	
	Completed in 1951.	Started in 1951.	Others in course of erection.	By local authority	By private enterprise
St. Agnes	—	—	—	24	3
St. Allen	6	—	—	6	2
Chacewater	—	6	—	8	—
St. Clements (Tresillian)	—	14	—	4	—
Cubert	—	—	—	8	2
St. Erme	—	—	—	4	3
Feock	—	—	—	22	8
Gerrans	6	6	—	14	3
Gwennap	6	6	—	6	—
St. Just-in-Roseland	2	6	—	14	11
Kea	—	—	—	14	3
Kenwyn	8	—	—	14	8
Ladock	—	—	—	16	1
Mylor	—	8	—	24	2
Newlyn East	—	10	—	12	1
Perranarworthal	10	6	—	10	2
Perranzabuloe	6	—	—	21	15
Probus	—	6	—	6	1
Ruanlanihorne	—	—	—	—	1
Tregoney	—	—	—	16	—
Veryan	—	6	—	12	1
„ (Portloe)	6	—	—	—	—
	50	74	—	255	67

Of those started in 1951, the houses in the parishes of St. Clements, Mylor, Newlyn and Gwennap (Frogpool) are of the Cornish Unit type.

Sixteen private enterprise building licences were issued in 1951.



## 6. (a) **Requisitioned Houses.**

The maintenance of many of these houses is still a matter of no little importance, and on 31st December, 1951, there were 104 houses under requisition. Fourteen were released to their owners in the preceding twelve months.

## (b) **Converted Buildings.**

Considerable progress was made in the development of the Cameron Estate, St. Agnes - a military camp which the Council acquired last year for conversion to housing accommodation. By the end of 1951, 36 more families had been provided for, making a total of 56 now housed on the Estate. Conversion work is proceeding.

At Trevellas, 11 families are housed in converted hutments taken over shortly after the war. The standard of accommodation here is not quite so high.

The Council gave serious consideration to the offer of a privately owned camp of similar construction to the above, also situated at Trevellas. This involved the purchase of a large number of buildings capable of housing, upon conversion, something like 50 families. The offer was eventually declined in view particularly of the estimated cost, and because of brighter prospects of new houses in the District.

Visits and inspections in connection with both (a) and (b) number 408 for the year.

## 7. **CIVIL BUILDING LICENCES.**

Under Defence Regulation 56A the following licences were issued during the year :-

	No.	Value £
Conversion of Existing Buildings into Dwellinghouses ...	1	725
Additional Accommodation ...	17	5,479
Repairs and Reconditioning ...	49	11,613
TOTAL	67	17,817

The demand for licences to recondition and improve houses continues to exceed the amount available under the Council's monetary "ceiling".

50 inspections were made in connection with licences.

## 8. **PLANS OF NEW BUILDINGS.**

During the year 240 plans for the erection of new buildings, or the conversion of, or addition to, existing ones, were submitted to the Council. 65 plans for new drainage work were also dealt with.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. **Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	39	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	18	3	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out - workers' premises).	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

2. **Cases in which Defects were found.**

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.	5	4	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient					
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—



